

1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965); or

(B) any plan or arrangement not described in paragraph (4) of section 4(l) of such Act (as added by subsection (a)).

(2) RELATIONSHIP TO PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY EARLY RETIREMENT INCENTIVE PLANS.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be construed to imply that a plan or arrangement described in paragraph (4) of section 4(l) of such Act (as added by subsection (a)) may not be considered to be a plan described in section 4(f)(2)(B)(ii) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 623(f)(2)(B)(ii)).

(c) EFFECT ON CAUSES OF ACTION EXISTING BEFORE DATE OF ENACTMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any cause of action arising under the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 9 a.m. to discuss renewable fuels and the future security of U.S. energy supplies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, in open session, to receive testimony on the impact of the Bosnian elections and the deployment of U.S. military forces to Bosnia and the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996 beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building to conduct an oversight hearing on the regulatory activities of the National Indian Gaming Commission [NIGC].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CLEAN AIR WETLANDS, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND NUCLEAR SAFETY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety be granted permission to conduct an oversight hearing Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.—hearing room SD-410—on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's response to Hurricane Fran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commit-

tee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 2, 1996, at 10:00 a.m. to hold a hearing on INS oversight.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

• Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, I would like to clarify an issue with regard to the fiscal year 1997 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as printed in the conference report accompanying H.R. 3610, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (House Report 104-863). In section 317 of the Interior appropriations chapter, a reference is made to title VII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA]. The correct reference should be to title VIII of ANILCA, which was the reference included in the official papers transmitted to the White House. I simply want to make my colleagues aware of this printing error, and clarify that the correct reference is incorporated into the enacted version of the omnibus appropriations bill.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO BILL SCHIMMEL

• Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to William (Bill) H. Schimmel, an individual who has served the State of Minnesota for 51 years with dedication and distinction.

In December 1996 Bill will retire as a Nicolett County Commissioner. He ran for county commissioner in 1980, winning five straight elections. During his time on the board he made many contributions to his community and to his State.

Many contributions have been made to his community during his terms as a county commissioner. They include bringing the computer age to the local courthouse and library. The building of a new jail which will be paid for next year, and expanding the park system and improving the highways.

For 33 years Bill taught high school government and civics to students at Mankato High and Mankato West. Bill is a firm believer in the good of government, and feels that it is the public's responsibility not to take our democracy for granted. And, he practices what he preaches. You participate in a democracy by voting, by keeping informed, and in Bill's case, running for office in order to make things change.

His public service has also included 2 years in the U.S. Armed Forces in the U.S. Army. Throughout his life, Bill's career has been interspersed with athletic coaching, baseball umpiring and police reserve and civil defense work, as well as dedicated church and community service.

I commend Bill Schimmel on his many contributions over the years, and join with his family, friends, and colleagues in extending my warmest wishes for a well deserved retirement. Indefatigable, Bill will continue to remain active in the community he loves.

Congratulations Bill, you're an inspiration.●

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT HISTORY MONTH

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, one of Franklin Roosevelt's most famous speeches is commonly referred to as the "four freedoms" speech. He said:

We look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want—everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—everywhere in the world.

These optimistic words were spoken less than 1 year before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It was an anxious time for America. The United States was very reluctant to get involved in another war, but the spread of Hitler's empire across Europe and into northern Africa demanded a call to action. The U.S. Army was so unprepared for any conflict that it was training with broomsticks for machine guns and sacks of flour for mortar fire.

In the wake of Pearl Harbor, the country was in shock and fearful of attack. Guns were placed on top of Washington, DC, buildings and Army units in American cities were put on alert to be on the lookout for enemy planes. However, President Roosevelt's confidence in the face of adversity was contagious. He called on the country to put down everything and concentrate on beating the enemy. Millions of men enlisted to defend freedom. Roosevelt mobilized the country to make weapons of war at levels that many critics called unrealistic. Women flocked into the workplace at unprecedented levels to fill the labor shortage. On the homefront, everything from Sunday automobile drives to meat and butter were sacrificed to provide for the men on the front lines. The greatest sacrifice among the many sacrifices which America gave for the war effort was the loss of many lives among a generation of the country's finest young men and women.

Roosevelt kept the country updated on the war effort through his fireside chats. They were so popular that stores ran out of world maps because so many citizens were following along with the President at home. The President had a unique ability to convey to the American people the seriousness and grave nature of the situation that America found itself in, while at the same time showing unqualified confidence in the American people to get the job done.

One cannot properly speak of Franklin Roosevelt without considerable